MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886. Amusements To-day, filou Opera House-Little Jack Sheppard, 1 P. M. Casina—Keminis, SP, M. Chickering Hall-Concert, SP, M. Cretorana Battle of Virksburg. It's av. and Mils st. Bockstader's Minstella 130 P. M. Ernattan Woods, N. I. - Wild West. 2 and 1 P. M. Grand Opera House—The Minute Men. SP. M. Marrigan's Park Thentre—Investigation. SP. M. Monter & Hint's—Venus and Adonts. SP. M. Lveeum Thoutee -The Major Line. S.P. M. Lycems I noatro— In Saine Line, 5-7, in Lee Av. Academy, W'aburgh — Feint and Margnerite Madison Square I heatro—He'd by the Enemy, 1330, New Control Park Garden—Concert, 17, M.

Mible's. Throdors. I.P. M. Novelty I heatre, Brooklyn, F. P. - Youth. People's Theatre-Shulows of a Great City. 8 P. M. Pooto's Theatre Shane na Lawn, JP. M. Paneruma - Madison av. and 50th at.

Star Theatre - Richellen. S.P. N.

Tony Pontor's Theatre -- On the Sahara. S.P. M. Union Square Thratre-Mam's He &P. M. Wallack's theatre-Josephine Soit by Her Sisters. & Windsor Theatre-Lost in London BP. M. 8-8th Street Theatre-The Scopegoit. SP. M.

Out at Last.

A plain but most intelligible and conclusive explanation of the Mugwumps is contained in the last number of Harper's Weekly It was the outcome of a letter lately published in the Evening Post advising Mugwumps to give up being amateur guerrillas of politics and to make of themselves square Democrats. The Post opposed this idea, and Harper's Weekly agrees with the Post, and the ground of its opposition to complete fusion throws the whitest kind of a light upon the whole Mugwump enterprise. In the judgment of the Journal of Civilization the reason why the Independents did not immediately after the election of Mr. CLEVELAND throw themselves into an inextinguishable union with his party is indicated in this:

"If the President had called Nugwumps to office, and if the Democratic leaders had welcomed them as non the less Democrats, although they had always opposed party, an irresistible Administration party would have arisen."

It was because Mr. CLEVELAND did not do this satisfactorily, thinks Harper's Weekly, that the Mugwumps are not to-day Democrats. So we see that if the Mugwumps had got the offices and the Democracy had suddenly been converted into a party ruled and directed by the Independents, and of which the Independents enjoyed the rewards and honors, Mr. CLEVELAND'S special body guard would have stuck to the Democracy for good.

A striking feature of this declaration on the part of this Mugwump journal is its simplicity. The Mugwumps want to run the Administration and they want the offices as a means of running it, if for nothing else. That is very natural. It is the very essence of Democracy.

But by the Mugwump on the outside it is called the spoils system.

#### To Beat the Republicans.

The Prohibitionists propose to nominate candidates for Congress and the Assembly in every district in this State, though they do not expect to elect one of them. They have pursued a similar course with like results for many years. They have done the same in other States.

Some of their leaders are frank enough to avow that their first object is to overthrow the Republican party, and then to compel it to seek a restoration to power by adopting the doctrines of the Prohibitionists and absorbing their votes. They hope to secure this end as soon as it becomes ap parent that the combined votes of the two show a total large enough to beat the Democrats and leave a margin for meeting the contingencies of such a conlition.

Meanwhile, and before the two factions are ready to "hitch teams," it will be interesting to watch the course of the Prohibitionists in this State in regard to the canvass for the Assembly. This may determine results in several districts, and perchance have much to do with the election of the next Senator in Congress. Perhaps New Jersey, too. where the choice of a Senator is to be decided this fall, may be swayed by similar influences. And Connecticut as well! Who knows?

### The Changes in the Parnell Land Bill.

The fact that Mr. PARNELL's plan for the relief of tenants is in its digested form somewhat less favorable to landlords than was expected has been made the ground for an offensive impeachment of his motives.

It is charged that the bill amounts to a summary confiscation of half of the judicial rents, and that the measure was made thus inadmissible for the very purpose of compelling the Tories to reject it and keep alive the irritation on which the League relies for its support. Now, what are the facts? It is important to inquire how far the imputations of bad faith are justified, for it is only by appeals to the good sense as well as the generous feeling of Americans that the Irish Nationalist cause has gained so many friends among us.

It was at first reported that, according to the provisions of the contemplated measure, eviction would be suspended in those cases where a tenant paid into court 75 per cent, of the judicial rent. Admit, for the sake of argument, that Mr. PARNELL did originally intend to fix at the figure named the deposit called for by his palliative of agrarian distress. His reasons for reducing in the final draft of the bill the sum payable into court to 50 per cent. of the legal rent were cogent and honorable. They were dictated by the foresight of a Parliamentary tacticlan as well as by the duty of an Irish patriot. It was soon made clear to Mr. PAR-NELL, after the reported outlines of his project came under discussion in the press, that his reluctant acquiescence in the tender of so large a fraction of the rent as 75 per cent, would be made a pretext for demanding 90 per cent., and that an amendment to that end might be offered in committee. Several of the London newspapers had hastened to compute the decline in the annual value of farm products at only 20 per cent., of which loss, so they contended, the landlord should bear no more than half. What such calculations portended was obvious enough, and Mr. PARNELL wisely fell back on a fundamental principle in politics as well as business, which bids us ask for more than we expect to get. He decided to ask for a provisional remission of 50 per cent, instead of 26 per cent, of the rents legally payable. Then, should Unionists, or even some of the less progressive Gladstonians feel disposed to compromise, they could hardly offer to remit less than 25 per cent.

Mr. PARNELL also recognized upon reflection that the payment of 75 per cent, of one year's assessed rent-a payment which he had always looked upon as the maximum provisional concession to landlords-would prove highly detrimental to the present and future interests of the Irish tenantry. In the case of the poorer holdings, which Sir JAMES CAIRD had in mind when he pronounced them incapable of paying any rent at all, 75 per cent, of the judicially fixed rental could only be procured by a forced sale an appeal-was sent on its way from Chicago

of a tenant's meagre chattels, eked out with contributions from fellow Nationalists only one degree further removed from penury. But even where the tender of three-fourth of the rent did not prove impracticable, it would be highly inexpedient. For the offer of that amount, no matter through what grievous sacrifices it was rendered possible, yould thenceforth be treated in the forum of English opinion, if not in the land courts, as conclusive evidence of a tenant's capabilities. He would be regarded as morally estopped from demanding any reduction beyond 25 per cent., since he had-so it would be maintained-attested his ability to pay the ju-

dicial rent when cut down by a quarter. So much for the sound considerations which moved Mr. PARNELL to fix at 50 per cent, of a year's rent the sum payable into court as a condition precedent to the suspension of evictions. We should also keep in view the essentially provisional character of his measure. It prejudges nothing: it settles nothing; it extinguishes none of a landlord's rights; it merely suspends for a few months the single right of eviction until a Land Court can determine what rent a given holding is capable of paying under the sinking prices of farm products. If a landlord can demonstrate to the satisfaction of that tribunal (whose impartiality be at least cannot impeach) that a particular farm can pay more han 50 per cent, of the actual rental, the exess undoubtedly will be awarded to him. Meanwhile he is sure, at all events, of obtaining half of this year's rent, since, as a proof of good faith, it has been paid into the hands of the Commissioners. What, then, can a landlord lose by the PARNELL Land bill? He can lose absolutely nothing but the gratiffcation of his spite. Yet this is what the London Standard describes as "confiscation."

#### The Genuine Citizens' Movement.

It seems that Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, who was one of its originators, is disappointed because the "citizens' movement" refuses to move. The obstacles to its progress, he says, are the indifference of the public and the ridicule of THE SUN.

It may be remembered that what was dubbed the Citizens' Independent Association was started months ago at an up-town hotel, and that a tremendous effort was made at a meeting in the Academy of Music to produce the impression that the machine had been put together in response to a great publie demand. As a matter of course, a Committee of One Hundred was appointed, and, according to the old recipe, was composed of the most ponderous characters -bank and insurance Presidents, representatives of the variety of our citizens called in the Grand Jury lists "gentlemen," and a collection of bald-headed young men with a predilection for Mugwumpery, because of its exclusiveness, but with an indisposition to take the trouble to register and vote.

Such was the start of the "citizens' movement," but, unfortunately for its devisers and their political purposes, it has never got beyond the imposing One Hundred among whom were included, of course, all those who had hired the Academy of Music. Even worse than that, the more sensible and disinterested men put upon the committee refused to serve, not caring to make themselves ridiculous for the sake of seeing their names in the papers.

Therefore we may dismiss the "citizens novement" from further consideration. It was conceived in humbug and pretence, and there never was any real vitality in it. The great mass of the citizens of New York, those who most prize their privilege of voting, had no part in getting it up, but were rather treated by the originators as if they were natural enemies of good municipal government, and unfit associates for a company of gentlemen in dress coats, and full of their own importance as highly respectable people.

But there is a genuine citizens' movement which we hope to see started this autumn. It is the movement of the united Democracy to elect to office good and true men and good and true Democrats. That will be irresistile in its progress, and the rivalries of individuals and of cliques cannot prevent such a consolidation of the Democratic forces without doing lasting damage to the Democratic cause and retarding the work of municipal reform in New York and of legislative reform at Albany. Let it boall hands together next November!

Did Boyle O'Reilly Do Right? An interesting question of literary ethics

is raised by Mr. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY'S refusal to contribute to Miss Rose Elizabeth CLEVELAND'S magazine, at less than the rates which his writings command in the open market.

The proposition of Miss CLEVELAND's magazine to Mr. O'REILLY was that the latter should contribute to Literary Life an essay of about two thousand words, for which he was to be paid one cent a word, or about \$20. That is at the rate of \$6 a page, and the offer was made with an apology for, and explanation of the fact that the present circumstances of the magazine warranted no ligher remuneration.

Mr. O'REILLY replied rather warmly. "I cannot see," he wrote, "why you should appeal to the charity of literary people for the benefit of your magazine. If your letter is not an appeal for charity, it is a humiliation and a disgrace to the literary profession." As we do not regard Mr. O'REILLY as canable of a breach of good taste and good manners, it is probable that the fact of the offer and the text of the letter of declination were made public not by him, but by the Chicago people concerned with Miss CLEVELAND in her literary enterprise.

Was it an insuit to the literary profession to offer Mr. O'REILLY six dollars a page for work that he considers worth very much more than that? It does not seem so to us. Miss CLEVELAND's magazine went into the market and made a bid for the product of Mr. O'REILLY'S brain. He declined the bid. It was an uncompleted commercial transaction; and we do not see that either Mr. O'REILLY personally, or the profession of which he is a distinguished member, suffered the least disgrace or humiliation. Nor do we understand why Mr. O'REILLY, as a producer, should feel anything but amusement at being rated so low. Miss CLEVELAND offered what she could afford to pay. Mr. O'REILLY could not afford to write for her on those terms. He exercised his undisputed right to decline. The same thing happens every day.

There is another side to the matter, on which, perhaps, the Boston poet and Irish-American patriot has not reflected. Miss CLEVELAND is an enthusiast, passionately devoted to an ideal, resolved to do all that a woman can for the elevation and purification of the literary taste of Chicago. The graceful poetic imagination of BOYLE O'REILLY'S lighter verse, the impassioned forcefulness of his more serious poetry, the caim logic and strong common sense of his didactic and exegetical writings in prose, had interested her alert mind. She knew how much BOYLE O'REILLY had done toward making her brother President. She desired to enlist him for her own campaign, already auspiciously begun on the shore of the Western Adriatic So the invitation-you might almost call it

to Boston, to meet with a repulse as harsh

as it was unexpected. We suspect that this incident may hav lone as much as anything else to bring about the frame of mind in which Miss Rose ELIZ-ABETH CLEVELAND recently penned her

frank confession of disappointed hopes: "There is no smile upon the face of the editor of inex perience. There is to her a tearful shattering of her tear ideal, a fearful scattering of her fendest hopes, in the intimation of something short of a lack of absolute one between herself and, her contributors. She weeps, she veils her face, she hopes, she dreams, sh grasps at the this air into which the ideal referred to seems to be about to locate she prostrates hereif upon the sands of that vast deep wherein the above men-tioned hopes seem about to alight."

It appears to us that the really handsome thing for BOYLE O'REILLY to do is to reconsider his decision. We are confident that his native chivalry and generosity will get the better of the momentary sense of astonishment at being offered six dollars a page to write for a Chicago magazine. Then he will sit down and compose an article two thousand words long, in his very best style, and mail it to Miss Rose ELIZABETH CLEVELAND with his compliments-not as a matter of charity, but to be paid for at the regular rate of one cent a word, provided, of course, Miss CLEVELAND finds it suitable for the columns of the magazine which she edits.

# Fate of a Pan-Electric Nephew.

Mr. ISHAM G. HARRIS, the Pan-Electric enator from Tennessee, lives in Memphis n the Tenth Congress district, of which he has long considered himself the Boss.

This is the district which was formerly represented by Mr. HARRIS'S Pan-Electric partner, Mr. Casey Young. The present Representative is a Republican, and by way of keeping the district Republican Mr. HARRIS endeavored to have his nephew, Mr. J. M. HARRIS, who was beaten at the polls two years ago, renominated. Mr. James Phedan, who seems to be much better liked by the Democrats of the district than Mr. HARRIS. became a candidate for the renomination, and, in spite of Senator HARRIS'S efforts, proved to be such a favorite that Nephew HARRIS had to be taken off.

Senator HARRIS then tried another candidate, a Col. Patterson, but Col. Patterson was beaten out of his boots at the primaries, and in the Convention last Friday Mr. PHYLAN was nominated by acclamation. Senator HARRIS has gone to the Southwest

to find consolation for his defeat. Perhaps ie will make a call at Hominy Hill. The Democrats of the Tenth Tenness district have served him right. The Democratic party cannot afford to follow the eadership of Pan-Electric statesmen.

#### Give the Young Men a Chauce! It seems to be considered a very clever retort nowadays to refer to the comparative

outh of a political opponent. Mr. Lodge of the Boston Daily Advertiser wants to see the Hon. JOHN D. LONG elected enator from Massachusetts in place of Mr. DAWES. Mr. Lodge is not quite as old as Mr. Dawes. The Springfield Republican hereupon recounts some public service performed by the latter in 1872, and remarks that this was "before Mr. Longe had been neard of."

Mr. GLADSTONE was a great man before Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL had been heard of, yet Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is none the less the leader of the House of Commons to-day.

By the way, had the present conductor of he Springfield Republican been heard of in 1872? And if he had not, is he any worse on that account? Of course not. Give the young men a chance!

### The Case of Mr. Porch.

It is reported that friends of Mr. SEDG-WICK are anxious to have Mr. GEORGE JONES of the New Verk Times indicted for libet inasmuch as it was that newspaper which published the first despatch from Mexico concerning the conduct of the Envoy at and after the Jockey Club entertainment.

But what is to be done about Consul PORCH? As we understand it, he was the authority for the statements in that despatch, and since its publication has given to meeting of two hundred Americans in Mexico and caused to be telegraphed broughout the United States a despatch to Mr. BAYARD, which was briefer, but not less criminating.

The killing of EL COYOTE will be a hard blow to the insurgent cause on the Rio Grande border, coming as it does immediately after the lefeat of Maunicio Chuz, These chiefs, with RASALES, CASOS, DAVILLA, and HERNANDEZ, have been among the most prominent of the ocal revolutionary leaders. It had been said that the 16th of September, the anniversary of Mexican independence, would be chosen for a general outbreak against the Government of Draz; but that occasion passed quietly, and the next day came the surprise of EL Coyotz. The old-time facility with which Mexican partisan leaders could make war on a small scale has been curtailed by the introduction of railroads. which allow the rapid transportation of troops to their neighborhood.

The voice of the katydid in the thicket. the voice of the orator "sounding the keynote" from the stump-twin voices of the fall and prophets of the fall campaign. About this time look out for campaign assessments!

The brisk, annoying, and pestilent work expected from torpedo craft is recognized by the British naval authorities in their explora tions of the insect and reptile world in search o suitable names for their new torpedo gun vessels. Rattlesnake, Spider, Sandfly, and Grasshopper are four selections agreed upon. These suggest a different sort of terror from that which is inspired by Thunderer, Bellarophon. and Terrible. Lizard, Viper, and Scorpion are familiar old names for British vessels, and the catalogue of reptiles and bugs promises a rich supply of names suggesting venomous activity or other unpleasant qualities.

Mr. FRANK HEARLD, having gone through the experience of standing up before and against the Boston thunderbolt of muscle, has cause to congratulate himself, even if he didn't win. He lives. Moreover, if he happens to fall in with an earthquake shock he will not be alarmed. He has met Terror in its most instant and muscular shape already.

They seem to be having a good deal of fun with River and Harbor WILLIS in Louisville.

The antique conundrum, "Why does a miller wear a white hat ?" deserves to be supplemented with this one. "Why do the sport-ive youth of the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange anatch so much joy from mashing white hats on the heads of careless fellow members after the 15th of September -a day to be marked with a black head-roof? The auction flag inflames the wild Texan steer. the wild Texan steer makes wild the placid poiceman, the placid policeman makes wild shots in consequence, and these things are simple; but why does the presence of a white hat, apparently an appurtenance of peace, fill the Stock Exchange with hilarious madness

and dislocated felt? Let the philosophers hear and percend.

Mexico has released an American citizen named Robles who was under arrest charged with desertion from the Mexican army. It is said that the man was actually a deserter, but Mexico seems to have released him purely as

a matter of courtesy to this Government, upon request of Consul Mackey. The evident inten-tion of Mexico to avoid all possible cause of offence to the United States has hardly been ap proclated here. Each new evidence of it should make international nuisances of the Curring variety retire into a still darker corner.

Two speeches recently made by BoB in his Tennessee canvass redound to his credit, both as a man and a politician.

The first was at Tuliahoma, where a strongly Democratic audience showed some disposition to guy Alfred. Bon was on his feet in an instant. "The man who insults my brother."

he cried. "insults me." The other was Bon's eloquent tribute to the

women of Tennessee: "I want to thank the ladies for their presence her to-night, and I want to say to them that I am their wor-shipper; I want to say to them that Eden was lonesome until Gon Almighty took from Abass a rib and made a woman, and ever since that time, Gop bless her, she has been to man a ministering angel, to wipe away the tear of grief and sorrow, smooth the wrinkles from his brow, to scatter flowers in the pathway of his life; she is the embodiment of all that is beautiful; and I pray own way and pleasure to place her humble servant in the Gubernatorial chair."

Do you wonder that ALP's chances of election are dying away-dying away like one of the sweetest and saddest diminuendos that Bon's violin ever produced?

#### COMING RETIREMENTS.

A Chance for Some of the Younger Officer of the United States Army

Washington, Sept. 19 .- Another retirement for age has just occurred in the army, that of Capt, C. J. Van Hermann, Fourth Intantry, who joined the volunteer forces in 1861 as Major and aide-de-camp, and at the close of the war received the brevets of Major in the regular army and Lieutenant-Colonel of voluners, and a commission as Captain in the Thirty-third Infantry. A Captain he has remained for over twenty years, and with that rank on Friday went upon the retired list at the age of 64. It is not often that an officer is found at that time of life in a company command. Another instance, however, occurred this year, that of Capt. R. McDonald, Fifth Infantry, retired for age on the 12th of July.

The next retirement for age will cause greater stir and more promotions. It is that of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Potter, who was appointed to his present rank last spring. This retirement, which is due about three weeks hence-Oct. 12 -will once more excite the hopes of the Colonels who were candidates for the star of a General at the time when Col. Ruger and Col. Potter obtained the places made vacant by the promotions of Gen. Terry and Gen. Howard to

General at the time when Col. Ruger and Col. Potter obtained the places made vacant by the promotions of Gen. Terry and Gen. Howard to be Major-Generals.

Vacancies in the grade of chaplain have been unusually abundant this year. In January occurred the retirement for age of Chaplain J. C. Laverty, Twenty-fourth Infantry, followed the next month by that of Post Chaplain M. N. Adams. Now the death of Post Chaplain E. W. Brady has created still another vacancy, while on the 25th of December Chaplain G. D. Crocker is to be retired for age.

President Cloveland, however, will have had before the end of the year, the appointment of a good many army officers of higher rank than that of chaplain. These appointments have already included two Major-Generals and two Brigadier-Generals, and with the nomination to Gen. Potter's vacancy will come a third Brigadier. In addition there is a vacancy of Surgeon-General to ill in place of Briga-Gen. R. Murray, who was retired last mouth, and one of Chief of Engineers in place of Brigagen. John Newton, who was retired on his own application after the length of active service prescribed by statute. To those five appointments of Brigadier-Generals would be added a sixth should it be decided to appoint a Judge Advocate-General in the place of Brigagen. Do G. Swaim.

This year's retirements for age and length of service alone will number about twenty, among them being included those of four general officers and eight officers with the rank of Colonel. The Apachoc campaign fortunately ended with no loss of officers and only a small loss of men, and Indian campaigning has now for several years caused very few casualties. But compulsory retirement for age somewhat accelerates the sluggish flow of promotions in time of peace.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION.

A Presbyterian Theological Professor Beomes a Reman Catholic, and Enters Seton Hall To-day.

From the Montclair Times.

The Roy Immanued M. Casanowicz, a professor in Hebrew of the German Theological Seminary in Bioomfield, recently because a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. White a professor in the institution he also held the professor in the institution of dutes it was noticed by the students a few menths ago that his tath in the dectrines of the Presbyterian Church was diminishing, and on numerous occasions when Roman Catholic dectrines were criticised by the students the Professor defended them. This necame so not icosable a few weeks before the institution closed for the summer that the students would attend the Catholic churches and then make frequent reference to their services, in which cases the Professor would always take up the defence of the Catholice.

The matter was brought to the attention of Prof. George C. Seibert, D. D.: Dr. Knox, President of the institution, and the Board of Directors. The Professor would always take up the defence of that the head of Directors. The Professor was approached on the subjects few weeks ago, and at once acknowledged that he had experienced a change in his views, and further said that he expected to leave the institution and prepare for the presthood. The matter was kept comparatively quiet until two weeks ago, when Prof. Casanowicz gathered together his property at the seminary and moved to Montelair, where he is now making his home with the Rev. Father Mendl, pastor of the Church of the Immacalate Conception. The Professor has been received into the church, and will enter Seton Hall College, at South Orange, on Monday next.

An intimust friend of the Professor said: "Mr. Casanowicz is a flussian born Jew, about its years of age, and one of the most perfect ilebrew scholars of my acquaintance, its received his education in a Germal of the Professor said: "Mr. Casanowicz is a flussian born Jew, The Rev. Immanuel M. Casanowicz, a professor

and one of the most perfect Hebrew scholars of my ac quaintance. He received his education in a German Reformed mission in Basel, Switzerland, and upon graduating from the mission two and one-half years ago he came to this country and accepted the appointm at the German Theological School in Bloomfield, lits first dissatisfaction with the Presbytarian doctrine was brought about by the lack of pomp and splender in the sacramental observances and in church worship in general. He has been very conservative about uttering a single word in a spirit of ridicule or criticism against the l'rotestant religious belief and doctrines, but frankly states that the Roman Catholic Church is, in his opinion

### Open Air Sports and Competitions.

What with international rachting at Newport, horse racing on many tracks from Sheepsheed to Louisville, lawn tenns at Orange, the breaking of bicy-cle records at Springfield, and the Mott Haven meeting of amateur athletes, the week has been a notable one

of out-door pastines.

At Creedmoor the Ray State markamen have at last had their persistent attendance at the annual full prize meetings rewarded. The midrange military individual championship went to one of them, Mr. M. W. Bull, and the Hilton trophy also went to the Massachusetts team In 1876 and 1870 New York won this emblem of super ority; in 1880, an army team from the Division of the Missouri; in 1881, New York again; in 1882, Pennsylva nia; in 1883, Michigan; in 1884 and 1885, army teams from the Division of the Atlantic. The Massachusetts men also carried off the brouze " Soldier of Marathon." the prize in the inter-State military match, which has been won during the last dozen years by Pennsylvania three times. New York four times, and by Connecticut, California, New Jersey, and Michigan, but never till now by Massachusetta. Vet only last year a Hoston paper was arguing that it was of no use to send a team to

The Hub has also distinguished itself in cricket this week, the local Longwood afteen being beaten by the picked English eleven by only three wickets, and actually surpassing them in runs in the first innings. The match with the New England fifteen was a draw, with the New Englanders only seven heblad the Englishman in the first innings. This close playing will give great interest to the match with the Philadelphia fifteen Saturday's victory of Beach over Gandaur leaves the Australian still in possession of the championship, which he has well won by beating successively and de citively the world's best scullers.

### A Scotchman's Early Morning Devotton.

From the London Truth The Provost of Banchory must be a loyal soul. When the royal train recently passed through Sanchory station at haif past 6 in the morning, this worthy func-tionary stationed binself on the platform, elaborated arrayed in his best Sabbath clother, and stood, hat in hand, as the Queen went by. As the blinds of all the saloons were drawn down and her Majesty was presum-ably slumbering in her traveiling bed, it is difficult to comprehend the practical object of the Provost's demonstration, which must have been accomplished at considerable inconvenience to himself.

A Build Assertion. From John Swinton's Paper Most literature is the product of domestie THE GREAT ALASKA RING.

More Light on the Private Appropriation of a Territory and an Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The first treaty concluded between the United States and the Russian empire was negotiated at St. Petersourg in 1824 by Henry Middleton, United Minister, and Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Russian empire, with a list of titles which would fill a quarter of a column of THE SUN. Curiously enough, this treaty refers olely to a declaration of the rights and privileges which are to be enjoyed by the contractng parties in the trade and fisheries of the seas which separate the northwest coast of seas which separate the northwest coast of North America from the northeast coast of Asia. The sea now known as the Behring Sea, with its southern boundary at the Aleutian Islands, and its northern limit at Behring's Strait, is not mentioned in the treaty, but was obviously included as a part of the "great ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean."

It is agreed that in any part of the great ocean, commonly called the Facific Ocean, the citizens or subjects of the high contracting power shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or fishing, on in the power of resorting to the consta upon points which may not sireally have been occupied for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving a wave the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles: ARTICLN 2.

With a view of preventing the rights of navigation and of fishing exercised upon the great occur, by the efforms and subjects of the high contracting powers, and subjects of the high contracting powers, agreed that the citizens of the Unit like trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the Unit like trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the Unit like the subjects of the United States on the subjects of Commander, and that reciprocally the subjects of Commander, and the commander of Commande

Arricks 3. Arricks 3. Arricks 3. It is moreover agreed that hereafter there shall not be formed by the categors of the United Mates, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the northwest coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54° 40° north latitude, and that under the authority of Russia in the same manner there shall be more formed by Russian solicits, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel. AUTICLE 4.

It is nevertheless understood that during a term of ten years, counting from date of the present convention, the stips of both powers, or which ficing to their citizens or subjects, may reciprosally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas guilts, harmons, and creeks upon the coasts mentioned in the preceding article for the purpose of fishing or trading with the natives of the country.

Article 5 prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors, firearms, powder, and munitions of war to the natives, and continues: It is also stipulated that this restriction shall never be made a pretext nor be advanced in any case to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, regard of the unrehandles, or, in the say measures of restraint windover toward the unrehandles or the craws who may carry on this commerce.

the merchandise, or, in the, any measures of restraint whatever toward the merchants or the crews who may carry on this contracting powers is to determine the penality to be inflicted upon its own subjects.

This was certainly a most liberal treaty on the part of Russia, indicative of the friendship which her rulers have invariably manifested toward the United States. In 1821 the only American "establishment" upon the Pacific coast line was the abandoned settlement at Astoria on the south bank of the Columbia River. Our only undisputed title to territory fronting upon the Pacific Ocean was that part of the coast of Oregon between the Columbia River our only undisputed title to territory fronting upon the Pacific Ocean was that part of the coast of Oregon between the Columbia River and the Mexican (California) northern boundary. All the coast line of the mainland, with its adjacent Islands, which lies between the Columbia River and the parallel of 54° 40′ north intitude, the southern boundary of Russian Alaska, being claimed by Great Britain.

At the same time, the merchants and mariners of Connecticut and Massachusetts controlled the ocean commerce and sea fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean and coasts from Cape St. Lucas to the Behring Sea. The great Boston ilrms of Bryant & Sturgis, William Appleton & Co., and others, sent out ships to trade with the natives, and collect carces of hides in California and Oregon, and furs on the coasts and islands north of the Straits of Fucasa Beston man, to distinguish him from a St. George man or Britisher.

The Russian negotiation of the United States is known among the native tribes of the coasts and islands north of the Straits of Fucasa Beston man, to distinguish him from a St. George man or Britisher.

The Russian negotiation of the treaty of 1824, in admitting American vessels to "frequent without any hindrance whatever the interior seae, guils, harbors, and creaks of Russian America for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country," was far mor

cerning the trade of Alaska are referred. As this committee is in entire accord with the committee that controls the movements of the revenue marine, they have a vicious centrol over every trading vessel which ventures to approach the Aleutian Islands or the Behring Sea, though they have not the slightest intention to go near the seal islands, or interfere in any way with either the Government's or the Anaska Company's Interests and rights on those islands.

It may not be generally understood in the Eastern States that the Alaska Company controls the fur trade of all the maintand and islands of Alaska lying west of the 141st meridian of west longitude, and extending herit in the Arctic Ocean. The company's operations

the protection of the crew on board, or some equally unreasonable pretext will be found for breaking up the voyage.

Arrived at San Francisco, the vessel is turned over to the United States Marshai, detained by him a few weeks, and then released to the owners, the United States Attorney for the district deciding that there is no case warranting a trial for condemnation. The owners get their vessel and cargo, both depreciated in value, and lose all the cost of the voyage to the north. They do not feel like trying the voyage in the following year, probably to muct the same penaity. They pocket their loss, for which they have no redress, and retire from the trade.

During John Sherman's form the Treasury this system of checking competition with the Alaska Company was in active operation, but not one of the dozen or more vessels sent down for trial and condemnation was either tried or condemned, though a heavy loss had to be borne by the owners in each case.

When the Democratic Administration succeeded to the control of the Treasury Department it was housed that John Sherman's persof the Alaska and Revenue Marine Rings would be retired, but they hold on, and will doubtless continue to regulate trade with the northwest cases tried methods and instructions to the Treasury agents and commanders of revenue cutters in Alaskan waters, and investigate the cases preferred against the numerous vessels whose voyages have been broken up without adequate cause, as has been shown by the refusal of the law officers of the Government to presecute.

presente.

The treaty of 1824 bears evidence that Russia believed in the justice of the American claim to the territory between the Columbia River and the southern beundary of Russian America at 54° 40° N. latitude. Readers of Tuz

cialm to the territory between the Columbin liver and the southern boundary of Russian America at 54° 40° N. latitude. Raaders of The Sun who are old enough to remember the political excitement of forty years ago in connection with the contention with England over our northwest boundary will re-all the Democratic war cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight." It was a most important question, far more important than the most enthusiastic believer in our claim to the whole territory in dispute could have conceived at that time, when the whole district was a wilderness, peopled only by savage tribes and a few employees of the Hudson's Bay Company.

To-day it is a magnificent domain, comprising the Territory of Washington with its sulendid estuary of Puget's Sound, with grand forests on both shores, which are now receding before the attacks of the lumbermen and giving place to prosperous cities and thriving settlements, while its waters bear a commerce a hundred-fold greater than the commerce of the whole Pacific coast of North America in 1846, when the treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the boundary gave us all the mainland up to the parallel of 43° north and the islands of the Washington Archipelago, which command the inland waters between the mainland and Vancouver's Island reducing the Canadian Pacific Railway and the vicinity of Victoria and the coan in the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the vicinity of Victoria and the seatile Ocean, to whom Russia forty years ago. Even the interior of Vancouver Island is terra would willingly transfer all her possessions in North America. Count Nesselrode exhibited an aimost prophetic saggedly in surreing to the liberal provisions of the treaty of 1824.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Capture of the Greenback Convention Boomerang for the Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19 .- The capture of the Greenback party at the Convention here last Thursday by the Republican machine has had a disappointing effect on the prospects of the Republican ticket. In fact the Greenbackers are indignant over the outrage, and do not hesitate to condemn it in round terms. With a fairly chosen ticket the Greenbackers might have poiled 10,000 to 15,000 votes this year. The call of the Chairman was broad enough to admit to the councils of the party all organized laborers, but the Republican managers, in order to prevent the endorsement of a portion of the Democratic ticket, were compelled, by stalking the Convention, to repudiate the call and draw a line against labor organization other than those of socialistic tendencies, and other than those of socialistic tendencies, and in that action gave the party a wrench from the effects of which it is not likely to recover In fact the majority of those who intended to ecoperate with the Greenbackers do not hesitate to say that they will vote direct for the Democratic candidate. As a result of this it is conceded that the Greenback vote will fall of about 1,000.

about 1,000.

The store orders of Benver's firms at Bellefonte are being studied by the workingmen. In an interview the other day Beaver said they were not store orders in the offensive sense, but the facts prove the contrary. The face of the

the facts covered to the course of the facts covered to the course of th The law which forbids the use of store orders and delines them, says:

and defines them, says:

It shall not be lawful for any person, firm, company, corporation, or aveciation, their cierk, agent, officer, or servant, in this State, to issue for payment of labor any order or other paper whatsoever, unless the same burports to be redeemable for its face value in havful money of the United States, bearing interest at the legal rate, made payable to employee or bearer, and redeemable within a period of their disk, say the person, firm, company, corporation, or association engaged in the business aforesaid; their cierk, agent, officer, or servant, who shall issue for payment of labor any paper or or der other than the one herein specified, in violation of the section, shall be fined any sum not exceeding \$100 in the discretion of the Court, which shall go to the common secol fund of the district wherein the crims shall have been committed.

Thus it will be seen that Beaver's orders are

common secondaritied.

Thus it will be seen that Beaver's orders are in direct violation of this law, Gen. Beaver is the head of a firm that owns and operates an iron ore mine at Millerstown, Perry county. The men employed at the mine are gatting less than sixty cents a day, and are compelled to stand a shave of ten per cent, on their wages. The pay is on the 15th of every month, but the wages are so meager that the men cannot get along from one pay day to another. On each Saturday, therefore, the men are compelled to sak for an advance, and the manager, who is one of the firm, charges the discount on the money they have carned. Labor organizations throughout the State are using these facts against Beaver with wonderful effect.

### BRUSH SEINE FISHING.

The Cornplanter Indians' Novel Method of Catching Flob.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19 .- Fully a thousand people from this city. Warren, and neighboring places went to Big Bend, on the Alleghany River, to witness the drawing of a brush seine by the Cornplanter Indians. This was the first time a brush seine had been drawn in the Alleghany River in ten years, and, it becoming known that the fun was to take place, called out a great crowd of whites, who stood by and witnessed the capture of about 2,000 bounds of bass, pike, and pickerel by the sons of the forest.

This method of fishing is novel, and is pro hibited by the laws of Pennsylvania, but the noble red man, like necessity, knows no law except that of supply and demand, and when he gets ready to fish, the jounty jails have no he gets ready to fish, the jounty jails have no terrors for him. When a seine is to be drawn a deligation of Indians select a location where the water is very deep and ending in a long, shallow riffle. Here they go into camp, and begin cutting brush, the butts of which are defity woven together, leaving the bushy end loose. When this has reached a longth suffleient to cross the stream one end is carried over and made fast to a tree. The loosely constructed drag is then interwoven with other branches, among which are fastened large stones, pieces of iron, and junk, until the lower side of the drag rests on the bottom of the stream.

stream.

The seine is now completed, and on the first bright day the main body of Indians arrives, and the fun coens. They are divided into three squads. One of these, armed with spears three squads. One of these, armed with spears or harmons, is stationed on the rille, and the other two are decembed to draw the scine. Soon after the drag begins moving the lish start down stream, and the scene becomes animated in the extreme. Swarthy brayes, dressed is Newport, dash here and there in the shallow water, driving a scear through a ten-pound pickerel' or a half-nound bass with the same onergy and skill, and all the time keeping up an uncarthly yelling that resounds for miles through the forests. As the same moves slowly down stream the excellment linereases, and the Indians seem wild with delight as fish after fish, in ordiess variety, is thrown flooping and twisting upon the banks, to be taken care of by the old men. The sport at Big Bend lasted nearly two hours, and when the work was done they had captured a wagon box full, the catch being estimated at 2,000 pounds.

### Manning, Waltney, and Garland.

From the Washington Post. Whether Secretary Manning will return to Washington to continue in office as Secretary of the Treasury is a matter about which there is great doubt. Acting Secretary Fairchild hears from his chief reguarly, and he does not know. "I believe," said Mr. Fairchild to a Post reporter yesterday, "that Mr. Man-ning does not know himself. He would not think of re-signing if he felt equal to the demands of the office. But it is no slight shock that his health has suffered, and it is a very serious question with a man in his condition whether he could run the risk of assuming the burdens of the office again. It was on the 23d of March he met with that unfortunate accident. That is nearly six months ago, and his continued absence would seindicate that he has not completely recovered yet. Whatever decision Mr. Manning may ultimately reach, he will be led to it wholly by considerations of his health and his physical ability to do justice to himself while

ontinuing in office as Secretary of the Treasury." Secretary Whitney of the Navy is spending his vaca on at his summer residence in Lennox. Mass. He is in enstant daily communication with the department lis correspondence some days is quite votuminou But in none of his lotters has he yet mentioned the date of his return to Washington. He is expected, however, by the end of the month. Commodere Harmony is Act ing Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Whitney's absence. He took a vacation of three weeks at Saratogs, returning about the time Mr. Whitney left, only to catch a chill on he very day he arrived here. September, he says, is he best month in the year to be out of Washing Commodore Harmony agrees with Attorney Gameral Parland. Mr. Garland put it on record in his testimony before the Telephone Investigation Committee of the liquite of Representatives that August and Sept his opinion, were the two best months to spend out of

Attorney-General Garland differs widely from Secre tary Whitney in the matter of corresponding with his department while he is away on a holiday. Since Mr. Garland went away on the last day in July only one letter has been received from him in Washington, and that was received yesterday by Gen. Howard, the Ansistant Attorney General. In his letter to Gen. Howard Mr. Garland says he will be back to Washington by the end of the mouth. Shooting does not begin in Arkansas until September, and he is sorry to have to come away so roon, for he is very fond of shooting.

### Mr. Vanderbilt's Chickens.

From the Atlanta Constitutio We are in receipt, through Mr. R. J. Fisher f Athers, Tenn., who is Secretary of the National Poultry Association of a letter to him concerning Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's chickens. The entries for this show are dready very large. One shipper from Virginia will send a car load of fewls, and another car load will some from Massachusetts. Mr. H. B. Farris, who is the manager of the "Idle Hour Poultry Yards," of Oakdale, Long Island, which belongs to Mr. W. K. Yanderbilt, writes under dute of Sept. 8; "Mr. Vanderbilt will be an exbiter at your show of various breeds of poultry, an will be giad to hear from you immediately with a pros-

westur," Ac.
We are glad to welsome Mr. Vanderbilt in this new field of competition. He may be sure that he and his manager will have an open field and a fair fight but he well not expect to carry off all the honors. He may get he prize on the funcier breeds of poultry and on the eavy Asiatics but warn it comes to the shawi-neck game and the Georgia dominics we will be there by a large majority, and will show Mr. Vanderbilt something

#### that money can't buy and that culture cannot transplant. Checked Through.

As the train stopped at a small station the ttention of a citizen was attracted by the varping of a mail dog in the baggage car.

"Is the dog mail?" he asked.

"Sat the dog mail?" he asked.

"Mail?" rejected the distracted haggage matter, as we must the sudusture from his brow. "No, the dog ain and, but all the rest of us are."

## Sheer Nonsense.

Mother-Are you going to take Bobby to the rous this afternoon f Father-No, these circuses are all nonsense. He will be better off for not going.

Muther—The poor little fellow will be disappointed.

But whan makes you so into to dinner, dear?

Father—I have been down at the depot watching them
take the elophonia of the train. WELCOMING THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS. Liebknocht and Br. and Mrs. Aveling Greete

ed by a Parkful of People. From 12 o'clock yesterday until 3 a stream f people was pouring into Brommer's Union Park at 183d street and Southern Boulevard. the occasion being a public reception to Socialfata William Liebknecht, Dr. Edward Aveling, and his wife, Eleanor Marx-Aveling. The large dance hall in the park was packed with men. women, and children long before the arrival of

Thirty policemen from the Morrisania squad under Sergeants Wallace and Keating were distributed through the hall and park. Rumor had reached their ears that some wild-eyed Aparchists intended to create a disturbance. A. mounted policeman was at the gate. The reserves from several precincts were held at the station. There was no call for the police, how-

ever, the meeting being a good-natured one. The reception committee, thirty in number, wore little red badges. Red and yellow badges were worn by members of the different socialistic societies. The Carl Sahm Club furnished music. A dozon singing societies, including the Socialistisches Liedertafel of Morrisania, Lassalle Mannerchor of Brooklyn, Liedertafel

Lassalle Männerchor of Brooklyn, Liedertafel
Egalitá Socialistische Liedertafel of New York,
and Gesanzwerein Orpheus, sang all sorts of
sengs about liberty and labor.

When Liebknecht and Aveling arrived the
applause was tremendous. Mr. Walter of the
Cigarmakers' Union made a short speech of
welcome. He referred to their labors in the cause
of socialism, and then introduced Mr. Bush, a
Socialist from New Haven, who spoke briefly.
Then Mr. Liebknecht stepped forward. He
spoke in German, and said:
I am overwhelmed by this selential greeting. Some
years ago I would not have thought of leaving my own
country, where the Socialists were making a splentid
fight. But since then though have changed, and I decided that the New multiple Socialists of the Socialists of Socialists.

Socialism has progressed to randly in the last few years
that much of the race prejudice which formerly existed
among workingmen has vanished. The German Socialist
betworks in harmony with the English, and so all over
the world. All are brothers in socialism.

Dr. Aveling looks like an actor. He spoke

the world. All are brothers in socialism.

Dr. Aveling looks like an actor. He spoke clearly and deliberately. He said that he wanted the people to understand that socialism intended to change the present condition of society by public meetings and by organization. Noticing the array of policemen present, Dr. Aveling said: "I hope the police of New York will go back to their employers and say that a socialistic meeting needs no police. Every Socialist will keep order for himself."

Mrs. Aveling, who is young and has a round and ruddy face, thanked the people for the appears with which she was received, and assured them that she would give her time and labor to the advancement of civilization.

Editor Shevitsch of the Volks-Zeitung also spoke.

This letter was brought to Tur Sux offer her

Editor Shevitsch of the Volks-Zeitung also spoke.

This letter was brought to The Sun office by Dr. Avoling instevening:

To me Euron or The Sun-Sir: We have just returned from a magnificent and perfectly orderly meeting in Brounner's Fark-a meeting the police did their best to make disorderly. The addresses given in the gigantic hall were listened to in perfect order by an immense audience of many thousands. The specifics over, we passed out into the spen air, followed, not unanimally, by a considerable number of people and struck in a specific specific

62 EAST FOURTH STILLET. EDWARD AVELING.

TOURISTS RETURN HOME.

Mr. J. Edward Simmons sees Billy Molency Mr. J. Edward Simmons, ex-President of the Stock Exchange and President of the New York Board of Education, arrived home yesterday from Europe on the Cunard steamer Umbrin. With him were his wife and children. Ther spent Saturday night at Quarantine. His house in Fifty-second street being in the hands of the painters, Mr. Simmons went at once to the Buckingham Hotel, where he held an informal reception all the afternoon. A SUN re-

porter saw him in his rooms. Mr. Simmons said he had gone on board ship on June 5 so disabled with rheumatism that he had to use crutches; he thew them away in Dublin, however, entirely cured. He had been through Ireland, had heard O'Connor and Parnell speak during the elections, had heard Gladstone speak in Edinburgh, where he met the great Liberal, and had travelled through England, France, and a part of Germany. At

England, France, and a part of Gormany. At Heidelberg he arrived a week before the great celebration, but, as Fresident of the Beard of Education, was invited to carticipate in the feetivities. In London the Free Masons made much of him. Mr. Simmons said, as he was high up in the order.

I was sitting with a friend on the viazza of the Grand Heid. Parls," said Mr. Simmons, "when Billy Moloney passed into the hotel. A friend said he had two or three boddle Aidermon with him, but I knew only Billy. He was as gay and festive as ever, and seemed to be having a good time. His appearance is not

as gny and festive as ever, and seemed to be having a good time. His appearance is not greatly changed, though he has grown a short beard.

"As to the vacancy in the effice of Clerk to the Board of Education," continued Mr. Simmons, "I can as yet say nothing, Mr. Kiernan has died since I left home. I have no candicate for the place, and only want that a man shall succeed Mr. Kiernan competent to fill a piace which I consider mest important."

There were 558 cabin passengers on the Umbria, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Henry Allen, W. Bourke Cockran, Hamilton Disston, Chauncey M. Depew, Moses Fraley, Mr. Freilinghuysen, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Frank H. Hiscock, Henry Maillard, Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton, Senator J. Hampelen Robb, Mr. Simmons, Samuel Sloan, and Edward Seigman.

# Judge Hilton States his Case.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Judge Hilton has been pushing his un-American fight against the Hebrows again. When I asked for his objection to the Jews, he said:
"There are cultured Jews and coarse Jews, but the coarse Jews so exceed in number the refluct Jews, that, to save trouble in picking out the mce ones, we draw

What does the unrefined Jew do to annoy you?" I asked. "Why he is not used to fashionable cooking, and he orders twice as much as the average refined guest. If sweetbre, is or Spanish mackerel or soft-shell crabs come on fried in lard or larded with pork, the fresh Jow orders it back imperiously, and says: 'Take away that pork and broil a new chicken in olive oil!' The oil, refined Jews cat as we do. He likes a rusher of bacon on his quail. The fresh Jew is prenounced in all things. He talks loudly. He uses a gutturni Dutch disloct. Ho gesticulates violently. He puts his diagor on his nose at table. He mixes his salad, consuming much clive oil, and eleps it all over the table. He is exacting and selfish. He holds chairs on the balcony that he does not need. He ruins carpets and slashes water all over bath-room rugs. He is course, like an ill-bred Christian, and is always pushing himself forward. One common Jew family will ruin more food, carpets, and formiture than five old and refined Jewish families. So the few refined Jews have to suffer for the shortcomings of the housands of vulgar Jews who have suddenly become wealthy. About every rich Jew in New York began as a match peddier, an old clothes dealer, or a pawnitroker. Their grandchildren will become educated and refined. That will take lifts years. If I am here then I will look them over, and if they are as polite and clean as the average Christian. I will take them in."

In speaking with the head of an old Jewish family to-

day about Jewish proscription, he said : "Confound it! we want those shoddy Jews kept down Our set of Jews don't associate with them. Way, one of the very Jews that Hilton refused to take wanted to rent my beautiful cottage at Long Branch."

" Did you let him have it ?" I asked. "No, air; by no means. I didn't refuse on account of his religion, because I am a Jew myself, but because he was a tresh Polamier, speaks a dialect, and runs a pawashop. It is not the religion that the cultured American objects to, but to their crowding, beastly ways. I like a rasher of bacon on my broiled quait, and I like the American way of cooking, acting, and talking. There are many Jewish families in New York who go

### Benewed Interest.

Husband - You know that pretty Mrs. F. Wife-For goodness sake, Jolin, don't talk about that pretty Mrs. F. I can't go anywhere without hearing her raises sounded, until I am sick to death of the sound of Husband—I was only going to tell you of a rumor I beard about her to-day.

Wife—A rumor f. On, John, tell me all about it; that's a good soul.

### Familiar with Human Nature.

"I suppose," said Dumley, after he had regise to the hotel clurk, "that when a guest has no hag gage his personal appearance has more or less to do with making him pay in advance."

"In this business we see it is not to see it is not to see a man up. Will you have your trunk sent to your room, Mr. -er--buniny?"

town it haven't any baggage. I only expect to be in "Four dollars, please."

Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tax Wagner Sca. 31 a year.